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the Wilson Bulletin have not been due to any noticeable ebb and flow of enthusiasm in the Club.

It now appears evident that the critical times for the Wilson Club are all in the past and that it is now recognized by the best ornithologists as a strong factor in the advancement of the scientific study of birds. A piece of evidence of its good standing is the present meeting in Chicago with other important associations including the American Ornithologists Union.

As an officer of the Wilson Ornithological Club, may I close this address with its hearty welcome to the American Ornithologists Union and with the assurance of the pleasure that all the members feel from the Club's being one of your hosts here at Chicago.

LIST OF WARBLERS OF CLARENDON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

BY E. VON S. DINGLE

So far as I know, twenty-two species of Warblers occur here (Clarendon County, Central South Carolina), and of these, ten have been found to breed. The list is as follows:

1. BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER (*Mniotilta varia*).

Transient visitant; the earliest records for its arrival are March 29, 1920, and March 20, 1921. It remains until in May, the latest being May 12, 1908. On the return migration (fall), the earliest is July 2, 1909, and the latest record is October 23, 1909.

2. PROTHONOTARY WARBLER (*Protonotaria citrea*).

Common summer resident; breeds commonly. It arrives about the middle of April and I have never seen it after August 19. On June 7, 1919, a nest was found containing five young, nearly ready to leave. The nest, made of cypress leaves, was built in the natural hollow of a small tree, and was eight feet up. On June 19, 1919, a nest containing three eggs was found; the female was incubating. It was one and a half feet up.

3. SWAINSON'S WARBLER (*Helinaia swainsoni*).

Very local summer resident; it is found in heavily timbered swamps where the cane grows in abundance. A nest and three eggs were found on June 10, 1921; the bird was incubating and would not leave until I touched her.

4. WORM-EATING WARBLER (*Helmitheros vermivorus*).

Rare; some of the records are as follows:

1907. September 20.

1908. September 7.

1910. April 29.

1919. April 29.

5. PARULA WARBLER (*Compsothlypis americana*).

Some of the records undoubtedly refer to *Compsothlypis americana usnaea*, but no attempt was made to separate the two.

The Parula Warbler is an abundant summer resident wherever the "Spanish" moss grows. It always arrives in March, the earliest record being March 19, 1909. The latest is October 2, 1921.

6. CAPE MAY WARBLER (*Dendroica tigrina*).

One record; a male, April 27, 1910.

7. YELLOW WARBLER (*Dendroica aestiva*).

Rare; the records for it are as follows:

1909. May 3.

1921. April 29, May 5.

1922. May 1, May 4.

8. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER (*Dendroica caerulescens*).

Very common in spring, but rare in fall. The earliest record is April 18, 1908, and the latest May 22, 1909. Fall records are very few, but I recorded it on October 16, 1909.

9. MYRTLE WARBLER (*Dendroica coronata*).

Abundant winter visitant; it is generally first seen during the first week of November, and remains as late as May 2. It is somewhat irregular in its movements.

10. BLACKPOLL WARBLER (*Dendroica striata*).

Uncommon May migrant.

11. YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER (*Dendroica dominica*).

Common in summer; nests in the "Spanish" moss. The earliest record is March 13, 1921. It must be an early migrant, and I have not seen it after August 19.

12. PINE WARBLER (*Dendroica vigorsii*).

Abundant permanent resident and breeder in the pine woods.

13. PALM WARBLER (*Dendroica palmarum*).

Some of the records probably refer to *Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*. Very common in fall, winter and spring; the

earliest record is September 24, 1921, and the latest is April 22, 1920.

14. PRAIRIE WARBLER (*Dendroica discolor*).

Common in spring and fall, but has been recorded once in June,—June 10, 1922. The earliest record is April 6, 1919, and the latest October 23, 1909.

15. OVEN-BIRD (*Seiurus aurocapillus*).

Common migrant; for the spring migration, the earliest record is April 15, 1921, and the latest May 18, 1908. The earliest date of return is August 19, 1921, and the latest November 15, 1907.

16. WATER-THRUSH (*Seiurus noveboracensis*).

Spring, late summer and early fall migrant. This bird is much less common than it was ten years ago. April 6, 1910, is the earliest spring record and May 26, 1920 the latest; on the return migration, July 7, 1914, is the earliest and September 20, 1907, the latest.

17. LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH (*Seriurus motacilla*).

Rather rare summer resident; the records are too incomplete to form any idea of its period of stay here. On June 24, 1921, a pair of these birds were observed feeding a young bird on the bank of a stream.

18. KENTUCKY WARBLER (*Oporornis formosus*).

Common summer resident in heavily timbered swamps and wet woods. The earliest arrival in spring is April 28, 1909. I have seen a number of young birds, unable or just able to fly. On June 10, 1921, a nest was found which contained four young.

19. SOUTHERN YELLOW-THROAT (*Goethlypis trichas ignota*).

Some records may refer to *G. trichas*. A very common breeder; it is a permanent resident, as it winters occasionally.

20. YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT (*Icteria virens*).

Fairly common, but very local, summer resident; the earliest date of arrival is April 28, 1908; I have never seen it after July. The only nest I have seen was discovered on June 15, 1921, and contained three eggs; four eggs were laid in all. This nest was built in a small bush in a very accessible place,—among a scattered growth of bushes on the edge of a field. This Chat was remarkably unsuspicious, and allowed me to watch her as she incubated from a distance of seven or eight feet.

21. HOODED WARBLER (*Wilsonia citrina*).

Very common summer resident, arriving occasionally as early as March 29. The latest record is September 10, 1909. The Hooded Warbler is a common breeder.

22. REDSTART (*Setophaga ruticilla*).

An abundant migrant, especially from mid-summer to late fall. The earliest record is March 24, 1911, and the latest spring record is May 22, 1909. July 18, 1908, and October 21, 1920, are the earliest and latest records, respectively, for the fall migration.

Summerton, S. C.

RANDOM NOTES FROM ARKANSAS.

H. E. WHEELER, CONWAY, ARK.

The following observations on certain birds of this state are given chiefly for their interest from a distributional standpoint. The several references made to the observations of Mr. Arthur H. Howell are taken from his list of the Birds of Arkansas, published by The Biological Survey in 1911.

BLUE GOOSE (*Chen caerulescens*)

A crippled specimen of this species dropped into a small artificial lake near Conway, in Faulkner County, early in the spring of 1922 and at this writing (September 25th) was still making himself at home among a flock of domestic ducks. This species is new to Mr. Howell's list.

GREATER YELLOW-LEGS (*Totanus melanoleucus*)

One bird of this species was observed for a day or two during the middle of May (1922) in the same pond as above noted. On May 29 this pond attracted a belated visitor in the shape of a Lesser Scaup Duck.

TURKEY VULTURE (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*)

A set of two badly incubated eggs was collected from a cliff on the Arkansas River in Faulkner County on June 5th, 1922. Here this pair of vultures has nested for many years though subject to frequent molestation. When exploring the cliffs of Frog Bayou in Crawford County I learned that formerly hundreds of pairs of "buzzards" had formerly nested there, but that a bitter and persistent prejudice on the part of a few individuals